Then in the tropics wants are few and readily satisfied. Aside from these locally self-evident truths, there are larger aspects to be considered.

The Philippines produces certain things, like hemp, copra, and tobacco, which should be needed in the United States or elsewhere for a long time to come. Likewise no one can take away the Islands' lumber and gold without paying for them. A reciprocally fair trade agreement with the United States which will permit the Philippines to keep a part of the American market is feasible, for the reason that it would be mutually advantageous. Japan is a potential market, and Japan, it is claimed by her representatives, needs more of the raw materials which the Philippines grows or can grow, for instance, cotton, besides hemp, copra, and lumber. For these reasons it would be desirable to expand the production of cotton, coffee, and rubber for home consumption and for export. To consolidate these facts, they mean that the economic future of the Islands requires careful and measured planning.

The Philippine problem has had international aspects. Placed as the Philippine Islands are near the center of the stage of the Far Eastern drama, it is likely that the Philippine problem will always have international aspects. At this point let us consider a few of its varied phases.

And first, as to America's attitude toward the Philippine Republic. The United States can get out of the Philippines completely and absolutely, and I would add gracefully, with no guaranty or commitment of any sort. Or the United States can stay in partially, maintaining a naval base

and becoming a signatory to a treaty guaranteeing the independence of the Philippines. American opinion is yet unformed. America has ten years within which to decide whether or not she cares to withdraw fully from the Western Pacific. Without waiting that long, if at this moment my views were asked, I would advise my country to get out and stay out of the zones of danger. It has already been determined to withdraw the Ameri-